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makers, and has stimulated a constant increase in the functions of the state. We are led to feel, however, that he himself looks to democracy to guide its own destinies in the future, and that he believes that when all the people through the instrumentality of the state shall conserve the interests of all the people, the function of the Socialist party will have ceased to be. Conservation through democracy, the theory of Professors Ely of Wisconsin, and Brentano of Munich, is in process of justification in the history of socialism and democracy in Europe.

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Social Wrongs and State Responsibilities. By WILLIAM JANDUS.

Cleveland: Horace Carr, 1913. Pp. 149. \$1.50.

A sheaf of random essays, this book attacks the present economic machinery of society. Under the existing system of capitalistic credit society is constantly in debt to itself; there is persistent insolvency of values which is prevented from throwing society into bankruptcy only because the exploited producing classes pay interest on this manufactured credit to the credit promoters—the capitalists. Hence, the abolition of interest which is a means to exploitation is desirable. While there is much truth in the author's characterization of the methods of capitalistic control of credit, he does not adequately set forth the social function of credit, nor does he explicitly outline a substitute for capitalistic control. The implication is that the state shall in some way take on this responsibility. The author's accusation that economics is at present the servant of capitalism and is therefore not a science is doubtless in some quarters true in the first instance, though it is perhaps not so well established that science cannot be invoked in the cause of partisanship.

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Essais de synthèse scientifique. Par EUGENIO RIGNANO. Paris:

Librairie Félix Alcan, 108 Boulevard Saint Germain. Pp. xxxi+294.

Students of biological and sociological science, who are familiar with the author's previous work on "The Inheritance of Acquired Characters," and who have been charmed by his clearness of views and his logical analysis, even if they have not been convinced by his theories, will welcome this volume as an added impetus to further investigations.